

# American Bee Journal



45th Year

CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 4, 1905

No. 18

## THE A. I. ROOT COMPANY

(See page 324.)



OFFICE AND WORKS OF THE A. I. ROOT CO.



A. I. ROOT, President

(Three engravings below used by courtesy "White's Class Advertising.")



ERNEST R. ROOT,  
Vice-President



ARTHUR L. BOYDEN,  
Secretary



JOHN T. CALVERT,  
Treasurer

## Every Bee-Keeper

### Or Prospective Bee-Keeper

should read *GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE*. It gives you the latest in the apicultural world. If you have honey and wax for sale it tells you the market prices. If you have troublesome questions to solve, it helps you. The very best bee-keepers write for it. The following noted writers contribute regularly:

*C. C. MILLER,*  
Of Illinois.

*G. M. DOOLITTLE,*  
Of New York.

*J. A. GREEN,*  
Of Colorado.

*LOUIS SCHOLL,*  
Of Texas.

*PROF. A. J. COOK,*  
Of California.

Semi-monthly. Over a thousand pages annually. Illustrated fully with the finest half-tones, printed on the best paper. It has the largest circulation of any bee-paper in the world. \$1.00 a year. Sample copy free.



## TRIAL OFFER!

**Gleanings in Bee Culture,  
6 months, 25c.**

We are certain that any one interested in bees would be greatly benefited by becoming a subscriber to *GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE*. We want you to give it a trial. After you have received a few numbers we are sure you will become a permanent subscriber. We therefore make a special trial offer of 6 months for 25c. Fill in your name in space below, remit 25 cents, and the paper will begin at once.

Enclosed find 25 cents, for which  
send me *Gleanings in Bee Culture*  
6 months.

NAME .....

P. O. ....

COUNTY .....

STATE .....

## Root's Goods in Chicago.

For the saving of freight for our western trade, as well as to give much quicker delivery, we opened a branch office in Chicago, Oct. 1, 1903. The following taken from our catalog of last year, explains the transfer then made:

The business for many years conducted by George W. York & Co., at 144 E. Erie Street, as agent for The A. I. Root Company's supplies, is this day transferred to The A. I. Root Company, to be conducted as a branch office. Please note change of name to avoid confusion in our work. THE A. I. ROOT CO.  
October 1, 1903.

### To Our Customers and Friends:

In transferring back to The A. I. Root Company the bee-supply business, which we took over from them some years ago, we do so with regret, as we have labored hard to build up a large and honorable trade in bee-appliances, and value beyond expression the valuable patronage accorded us during the years.

### Low Freight and Quick Delivery.

A glance at any railroad map will show the superiority of Chicago as a shipping-point. Because of the great number of railroad and steamboat lines centering in Chicago, and the large stock of goods we carry, we can give you the best of service. This office is in constant touch with the factory and home office, and in many cases can give your order quicker attention and earlier shipment than the factory, to say nothing about the saving in time and transit and lower transportation charges.

### Wholesale and Retail.

We are prepared to furnish goods at wholesale and retail, the same as the home office.

### Terms.

Our terms are cash with the order. We pay cash for material, and pay our

We trust the same will be continued to our successors in the business.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.  
Chicago, Ill., Oct. 1, 1903.

The conveniences offered by the branch office were evidently appreciated by the bee-keepers of Illinois, Wisconsin, and other States beyond, for the business done by the branch was much beyond our expectations. During the rush season—April, May and June—orders came in so fast that, in spite of frequent orders to the factory for another car of goods, the stock ran low, and some delays and annoyances thereby were caused. Some little confusion because of change of name and manner of conducting the business (from agency to branch office), but these have all been overcome. We are better than ever prepared to handle your business carefully and promptly, and solicit your patronage.

helpers cash every week for their work; therefore we must have cash in advance for the goods furnished. Do not ask for credit.

### Beeswax Wanted.

We are in the market for good beeswax the entire year, and pay the same prices as quoted by our home office in each issue of *GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE*. Send your wax direct to us for cash or in exchange for supplies.

### Extracted Honey.

In the course of a year we use large quantities of extracted honey, and are pleased to get sample and prices from parties who have honey to exchange for supplies. We are also prepared at all times to furnish first-class honey to any one who is in need of same, either bee-keepers who have a demand for more than they can furnish, or from dealers. Get our prices before you place your orders elsewhere.

## DANZENBAKER HIVE.

"**Facts About Bees**", a 64-page book written by Mr. F. Danzenbaker, giving a complete description of his famous hive and directions for using. Full of valuable information. Sent on receipt of a 2-cent stamp to pay the postage. **Send for it.**

### The Danzenbaker Hive

THE COMB-HONEY HIVE.  
Three Points of Excellence:

#### QUALITY

You can produce better-looking honey.

#### QUANTITY

You can produce more of it.

#### PRICE

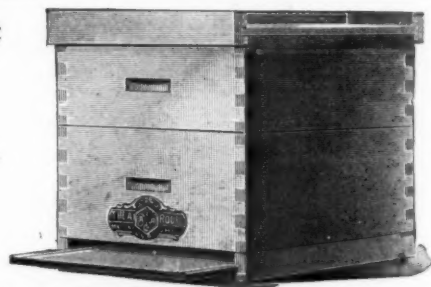
You can get more per pound for it.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

The great popularity of the Danzenbaker hive has brought the shallow brood-frame and the tall plain sections into prominence. It must be remembered that no other hive contains the essential features of the Danzenbaker. The success of this system depends on having everything JUST RIGHT, so you should place your order for the Danzenbaker hive with our office, or any of our branches or regular agents.

Address all Orders, Remittances, Inquiries, etc., to

THE A. I. ROOT CO., 144 East Erie Street, Chicago, Ill.



ESTABLISHED IN  
1861  
**AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL**  
THE OLDEST BEE-PAPER  
IN AMERICA

Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago as Second-Class Mail-Matter.

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GEORGE W. YORK, Editor

CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 4, 1905

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## Editorial Notes and Comments

### The Honey-Producers' League

Many of those who have become members of this new organization of bee-keepers have added encouraging words when sending in their dues. Some of them read as follows:

I think this scheme of advertising honey is a grand step.—R. S. CHAPIN, of Michigan.

I believe the League is the proper thing, and is going at it in the right way.—E. A. DONEY, of Iowa.

The Honey-Producers' League meets with my hearty approval. I will do what I can to help it along.—J. A. GREEN, of Colorado.

I think the League, if conducted rightly, will be of more benefit to bee-keepers than any other organization yet started.—Geo. E. GOODWIN, of Michigan.

I welcome The Honey-Producers' League with pleasure. I think it is one of the best movements ever made for the apiarists of the United States, as advertising is an absolute necessity if we expect to keep abreast of the times.—C. H. HARLAN, of Minnesota.

It seems to me every person that produces honey to sell should become a member of the League. If the League should raise the price of honey only one cent a pound, or even a half cent, I shall think I made a first-class investment when I became a member of the League.—D. I. WAGAR, of Michigan.

If those interested will fall in line so as to secure enough money to push the advertising, there is no doubt but what great good will result. We know it to be a fact that the masses do not buy honey, because it is not brought to their attention. Other things are pushed so hard—brought to their attention continuously by the various methods of advertising—that honey is crowded to the background and forgotten. Even if the groceryman has a nice line of honey in a very prominent position in his store, sales are not what they should be on account of his customers calling at the store so seldom (where they could see the honey), the majority of orders from groceries being either taken by 'phone or the grocery solicitor, who probably seldom mentions honey. This is especially so in the larger towns and cities.—A. G. WOODMAN, of Michigan.

With such hopeful expressions, it seems that there should be no delay in lengthening the League's membership list. It will take a good deal of money to advertise honey efficiently. If it can not be done on a large enough scale of course the results will not be what they might be if it were done in proportion to the real need to the large number of bee-keepers, and to the enormous quantities of honey to be sold annually in the United States.

But if the selling price of honey could be raised even a half cent per pound, as one member suggests, or if the price can even be kept from declining still lower, the value of the League to bee-keepers, and the wisdom of its creation, will be fully justified. But even if the largest success is not attained, the attempt is worth the making.

### The Right Name for Honey

A friend in an eastern city offers me some very good suggestions in regard to the general belief that comb honey is adulterated. He says, in substance, that the general public mean one thing by comb

honey while we mean another. The common conception of comb honey is what bee-keepers would term chunk or broken honey, generally kept in pans, the honey running loose among the combs. It is hard to see why this could not be mixed with glucose as well as if the comb were absent. But bee-keepers restrict their idea of comb honey to that in sections. Newspapers are rapidly admitting that honey in unbroken combs is necessarily genuine. Instead of calling the mashed-up stuff "honey in the comb," he would call it "comb in the honey." This is well worth thinking about.—"STENOG," in Gleanings in Bee Culture.

There is some weight in the argument, if the premises are correct. But is it true that the public generally considers the term "comb honey" to mean "chunk or broken honey, generally kept in pans, the honey running loose among the combs?" Possibly, in special localities, hardly in general. Take Chicago, for instance. For every pound of such honey found on the market there will be found thousands of pounds of section honey, and the probability is that to the average Chicagoan the term "comb honey" suggests honey in sections. In the broken mixture spoken of, the part that is comb honey is genuine honey, whatever the surrounding liquid may be, and if any special name should be given to the stuff, it should be called "comb honey in liquid honey" rather than "comb in the honey," which would suggest empty comb submerged in honey. In any case, what is needed is to have the truth known.

### The Honey-Producers' League and Canada

The following letter from Mr. R. F. Holtermann, of Canada, contains his estimate of the League, and also involves a question:

FRIEND YORK:—I have been much interested in The Honey-Producers' League. It will undertake a line of work for which I have seen much need, and along which I have been trying to do some work. If you can give me the assurance that the organization will work on this side of the line as well as in the United States, you can have my membership fee any time. I hope the bee-keepers will rush in their fees. I have carefully read over the Constitution, and it appears to me it is well thought out, and I can see no place for improvement.

Yours truly,

R. F. HOLTERMANN.

In reply, we may say that the organizers of The Honey-Producers' League thought best not to include Canada, believing it would be better for our esteemed northern neighbors to form such a league themselves, if they so desire. If United States bee-keepers succeed in raising all the funds necessary for the honey advertising that should be on this side of the line, they will do well. Then, we believe, there is very little honey passing back and forth between the two countries, on account of the duty imposed upon it. So we United Statesers would hardly care to pay for advertising honey in Canada, and no doubt few of the Canadians would feel like helping to pay advertising bills over here.

We see no good reason why Canadian bee-keepers should not organize similarly to our League, and make it a great success.

### Certificate for Inspectors of Apiaries

N. E. France, the Wisconsin State inspector of apiaries, has kindly sent us a copy of a blank which he furnishes to every bee-keeper whose apiary he inspects, also a carbon copy to the Governor with his monthly report. Bees for sale often require such certificate also.

On the back of the certificate, which is about  $3\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{5}{8}$  inches in size, are printed the laws of Wisconsin on the appointment of a State inspector of apiaries and his duties, also as to the sale of a diseased apiary, etc. The blank portion reads as follows, excepting the name



and address of the inspector at the bottom, which can be printed, or may be signed in each case:

No. \_\_\_\_\_

### Wisconsin State Inspector of Apiaries

Date \_\_\_\_\_

I have this day inspected the apiary of—

Mr. \_\_\_\_\_

P. O. \_\_\_\_\_

No. of colonies in apiary \_\_\_\_\_

Last winter, \_\_\_\_\_  
                                     { In cellar ..... Loss.  
                                     { Outside ..... Loss.

190 —Honey, \_\_\_\_\_  
                                     { Lbs. Comb .....  
                                     { Lbs. Extracted .....

No. of colonies apparently healthy \_\_\_\_\_

No. colonies diseased \_\_\_\_\_

Name of disease \_\_\_\_\_

Date bees to be treated \_\_\_\_\_

No. colonies or hives to be burned \_\_\_\_\_

Subscriber for \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks \_\_\_\_\_

### No Adulterated Comb Foundation, and Why

Referring to the charge by Dr. Wiley that comb foundation is adulterated, Gleanings in Bee Culture says:

At first we thought we would pay no attention to it, as we did not think there was one bee-keeper in ten thousand who would believe it; but as two of our brother editors have denied that such practice has been going on on the part of foundation makers, it now seems pertinent for us to say that, out of between 300,000 and 400,000 pounds of foundation made annually in the United States, we will guarantee there is scarcely a pound of it adulterated. I say *scarcely*, because foundation makers are buying wax from everywhere, and they might, in spite of their careful inspection, allow a single cake of adulterated wax to get in with the good, with the result that a single sample might show a very slight adulteration. The makers of foundation in this country know that, if they wish to ruin their business, and that right speedily, the quickest and easiest way to do it would be to begin to adulterate their goods. Paraffin and ceresin foundation are something that can be detected by bees and bee-keepers almost instantly. Again, the modern methods of making foundation will show up adulteration in the wax very quickly. Indeed, it is practically impossible to make adulterated foundation on Weed machinery. The reason why we *know* is because we once *tried* making some sheets of wax and paraffin for the dental trade that called for it, and had to give it up as a bad job.

### Don't Leave Wax Unwatched on the Stove

Especially to beginners is commended the following by J. A. Green, in Gleanings in Bee Culture:

When melting beeswax on a stove, especially if there is any water in the vessel in which it is being melted, do not go away and leave it for even a minute. If you must go away, set the wax off the fire until you get back. The fire may be hotter than you think, or something may make you stay away longer than you expected to. A pan of wax boiling over on a hot stove may make a serious blaze. Last year neglect of this precaution cost one bee-keeper in this valley, his dwelling-house, and another a good honey-house with contents, including about a ton of honey.



## Miscellaneous News & Items

**Freight-Rate on Jacketed Honey-Cans.**—From a letter dated April 20, received from General Manager France of the National Association, we take the following:

FRIEND YORK:—Yesterday, while in Chicago, I secured a fourth-class freight-rating on my 5-gallon jacketed honey-cans. This applies to all railroads in the Western Freight Classification. The cans are bail-handled, flat top, entire can enclosed, and with a 3-inch screw cap underneath. I feel this is another victory for bee-keepers. Now add

the help of The Honey-Producers' League, and certainly bee-keepers should be better able to market honey.

I also saw a nice tin shipping-case for comb honey that is no-drip, and when empty will be nice to use in the pantry for holding bakings, etc., as no ants, dust, or other foreign material, can get inside.

In connection with the League's help to bee-keepers, I am planning some showy honey-labels for the National members at cost. They are in three colors, and much like some showy syrup-labels. Marketing is the cry now, and it looks as if the Association and the League will solve that.

The National has just secured another city ordinance victory in Toledo, Ohio. Yours truly, N. E. FRANCE.

**The Honey-Producers' League Incorporated.**—Only a little over a month after the League was organized the final incorporation papers were received by the Manager from the Secretary of the State of Illinois, Jas. A. Rose. The date of organization was March 15—date of incorporation, April 21, 1905.

Mr. N. E. France, who had been selected as a member of the Executive Board, decided that he had already "too many irons in the fire," and so could not serve. In order that the incorporation might be completed as soon as possible, the remaining members of the Board selected, in place of Mr. France, Mr. Robt. A. Holekamp, of Missouri, who did so much toward getting the Foul Brood Bill passed in that State recently.

**The Fourth Annual Report of the Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Association** is now ready for mailing. Any one can have a copy of it by sending 15 cents in stamps to Jas. A. Stone, Rt. 4, Springfield, Ill., the Secretary of the Association. Besides considerable other interesting matter, it contains a report of the last Illinois State convention, also a full report of the meeting of the Chicago-Northwestern Association last fall, and a number of pages on "Foul Brood and Other Diseases of Bees," by N. E. France, Wisconsin's popular foul-brood inspector. The Report contains 192 pages.

**A Tariff on Cuban Honey.**—The Southwestern Ohio and Hamilton County Bee-Keepers' Association, through its Secretary, Henry Reddert, sends us the following on the tariff on Cuban honey:

The recent agitation of the increase of tariff on Cuban comb honey is quite spirited, judging by the favorable replies this Association has received.

We learn from a responsible source that all foreign honey is taxed by this Government 20 cents per gallon, at 12 pounds to the gallon, no distinction made as to comb honey; but on all honey coming from Cuba a rebate is allowed of 20 percent off the tariff amount, leaving the tariff rate on Cuban honey 16 cents per gallon. All honey-producers know it requires more honey to produce comb honey than it does to produce extracted honey, hence comb honey is rated too low.

At the time the tariff rate on honey was fixed no doubt there was little if any comb honey on the market, hence the single rate. We understand it is rumored that a revision of the tariff is to be undertaken at the next session of Congress; if so, then will be the time to bring a proper Bill regulating the tariff as to each kind of honey, comb and extracted.

Mr. Sereno F. Payne, the chairman of the "Ways and Means Committee," we judge, is the man to whom this Bill should be presented; however, this is only a suggestion. If the Executive Committee of the National Bee-Keepers' Association knows of a better way to bring it before Congress, it is their liberty to do so, but we must not delay it, as we have but a limited time before the next session of Congress in which to do this work.

We suppose it would be a good idea to discuss this question at the next convention of the National Bee-Keepers' Association.

Very respectfully,  
 S. W. OHIO AND HAMILTON CO. BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.  
 Per HENRY REDDETT, Sec.

We think the suggestion a good one, that this subject be considered at the next meeting of the National, in San Antonio. Perhaps Secretary Hutchinson will request some one to be prepared to introduce it for discussion.

**The A. I. Root Co.**—It was our privilege to visit The A. I. Root Co., at Medina, Ohio, the latter part of March, for about 6 hours. But that was too short a time to take in all there is to be seen. It had been about 10 years since last we visited them, and we were astounded to see what a wonderful transformation and development had taken place during the decade.

Mr. A. I. Root began, some 40 years ago, in a little room above a jewelry store with a one-foot-power buzz-saw, but that small beginning has expanded into a big plant that covers acres and acres of ground. Massive brick buildings and warehouses 2 and 3 stories high, protected by the latest fire-apparatus, peopled with skilled workmen, and supplied with the latest automatic machinery, mammoth lumber yards—all are in evidence over the grounds. A 400-horse-power steam-plant, a 100-horse-power electric plant, a water-works plant, an organ-

ed factory fire-fighting crew, a pay-roll of \$2000 a week, daily shipments of goods by the car-load to all parts of the world, are also prominent features of "The Home of the Honey-Bees."

Immense lumber-sheds, capable of holding at one time anywhere from \$50,000 to \$75,000 worth of lumber, have been erected so that timber of the right season and dryness may be used for the exacting demands of bee-hive work.

In order that The A. I. Root Co. might perfect its already large equipment, and thus serve its customers better, the capital stock was increased in 1904 to \$300,000, all paid up.

Few people can realize what it means to build up and conduct a business of such proportions, and especially on the results of the work of so small a creature as the honey-bee.

On the first page we give some pictures of this great factory and the officers of the company responsible for its management.

Mr. A. I. Root is getting somewhat along in years, and yet he tries to keep a watchful eye on all that is being done around him. True, he devotes a good deal of his time in the spring and summer to the raising of "garden sass," but he is ever on the lookout that things are kept straight. And then he has two sons and two sons-in-law to "see to," besides their increasing families, so it is no wonder that he is kept "on the trot" about the place pretty much of the time.

Ernest R. Root, as nearly all our readers know, ably edits the bee-department of *Gleanings*, and is as royal a man and friend as one would wish to know.

John T. Calvert is the hustling business manager of the concern. He knows how to "make a good bargain," and also sees to it that his firm's share of the apiarian trade is secured.

Arthur L. Boyden is not only secretary of the company, but also looks after the advertising in *Gleanings*, as well as that done elsewhere by the firm. He is affable and kindly, also a good entertainer, for we were invited to dine at his hospitable board while there.

We must not omit the mention of W. P. Root, who conducts, under the *nom de plume* of "Stenog," a department in *Gleanings* known as "Picking from Our Neighbors' Fields." "W. P.," as he is also familiarly known, has been with the Root Co.—well, a quarter of a century, we should say. But he seems to "renew his youth" as the years pass on. Really, he seems to look younger now than when we first saw him 10 years ago. He is what might be called "a jack at all trades" and master of all. What he can't do, from typesetting up to proof-reading and translating a dozen or so of both dead and living languages into modern English, is hardly worth mentioning. The word "versatile" best expresses him. He's "all right." Nothing at all the "matter with him." (We didn't ask him, but would be willing to believe that middle initial "P." in his name stands for "Prohibitionist.")

We were not in Medina long enough to take in the whole of The A. I. Root Co.'s extensive plant and business, but we saw enough to convince us that they are doing business—they know what they are there for without being told. They have built up a great institution by energy, industry, and push—and the end is not yet.



## ✦ Contributed ✦ Special Articles

### Foul Brood Law—Early Honey-Flora

BY PROF. A. J. COOK

**T**AKE the country over and foul brood is one of the three serious evils that go to form the most menacing trio that stands in the way of successful bee-keeping. As I size up the situation, these worst enemies are, Uncertain Markets, Winter Losses, and Foul Brood. I believe foul brood is the equal of either of the others in the heavy hand that it lays in the way of our progress. Yet we know that, like the others, we can face it and down it if we only fashion and use the right weapons. These weapons are intelligence and action.

Mr. James Bryce, the great statesman and writer of England, is very brainy and possessed of a most catholic spirit. He knows a whole lot, and his judgments are as kindly as they are reliable and accurate. His great work, "The American Commonwealth," should be read by every

citizen of our country. I believe he measures as with a correct top-line, and that all his criticisms may well lead us to pause and ponder. After a lapse of several years he has visited us again, and, as before, he pens a graphic picture. He calls attention to one of our most serious perils. This is municipal corruption. That word "graft," as now used, like the social evil, may well make us shudder for what is, and tremble for what may be. Honesty, like purity, is a transcendent virtue, and it behooves us all to magnify its importance, and we should begin with our little ones as soon as they begin to prattle.

I am led to these remarks from a letter received from one of our most respected bee-keepers, who uses this same word "graft" regarding one of our Southern California bee-inspectors. I know nothing of the merits of the case in question; but I do know what is required, and what we should and must demand.

Our California law, thanks to Mr. J. M. Hambaugh more than to any other one man, is well-nigh perfect. If it does not give good results it is because the bee-keepers themselves are asleep to their duty and privilege.

The good points of our law are: It makes the supervisors appoint upon the petition and recommendation of the bee-keepers themselves. It pays good wages—\$4.00 per day—which ought, and will, command ability, honesty and energy—a most-needed trio. It gives the inspector power to exterminate the disease wherever found.

It is now up to the bee-keepers to nominate the right man—such men as the author of our Bill. They must know that he is a student, and will keep informed as to the very latest and best known regarding the nature and cure of this and kindred diseases. They must be equally certain of his absolute integrity, and must know him to be most thorough and energetic.

The inspector must be fired with enthusiasm in two directions. He must be determined to find all cases of the disease in his district, and must act with the keenest energy to stamp out the disease wherever it has gained a foot-hold. He must be just as eager to save expense to the county. He can often plan his work so as to make a horse unnecessary for days at a time, and thus save both hire and keep. He can often enlist the aid of the bee-keepers themselves, and thus accomplish much more in a given time, and at the same time the bee-keeper is gaining just the knowledge and experience that every capable bee-keeper should possess. By working in a locality continuously till apiaries of the region are all examined, and so far as necessary treated, he will save a vast expense. He will not object to offered entertainment, or to permit any bee-keeper to transport himself and his equipment to the next apiary, as this will save expense to the county, and will reduce his bills, and make his work more popular. Nor will such courtesies on the part of the bee-keeper be really an imposition. He will often receive rich pleasure and very helpful instruction in the company of the inspector; indeed, it ought to be worth more to him than the cost of entertainment and other courtesies rendered. He will also gain in the fact that the work will not be so likely to be criticised and cut short if the expense account is held down. We are all interested that the work shall be thoroughly done, and that no foul-broody colony be overlooked.

There is just one more duty that the bee-keepers are bound to keep in mind. If they find that they made a mistake, and recommended the wrong man for appointment—one who is not competent, one who does not watch carefully to save to the county, one who is not full of energy and telling enthusiasm in his work—then it is their duty to petition, yes, demand the supervisors or appointing power to remove the incumbent, and replace him with one competent for the duties and demands of the position.

With such an admirable law as we now have, we should reach almost complete success, to the saving of untold thousands of dollars to our bee-keepers. Let us do our part, that the best possible results may be secured. I believe other States can do no better than to copy substantially our California law. But when we have the statute we must not think our work is all done. We must insist that we have the right man, and that he works with the best skill and energy, not only in extirpating the dread malady, but also in whittling expenses to the very minimum.

#### EARLY FLORA IN CALIFORNIA.

In this charming climate of Southern California we have two reasons to rejoice in the abundance of rain, warmth and sunshine that have gladdened our hearts and landscape the present winter. They not only offer almost certain promise of abundant prosperity along all agricul-



tural lines, but they have carpeted the fields and roadsides with a wealth of green and bloom that is a delight to behold. I have, in all my 11 years in this place, never seen so many flowers at this early date as now gladden the vision of any one who strolls forth over the plains and hills for air and sunshine.

The phacelias are out, and swarm with bees, as do the orange and lemon trees, and the great live-oaks which are now in full bloom. The white and black sage are now pushing out new growth, and will be early in bloom to attract the bees, and swell the profits of the bee-keeper. The gillias are thickly spread, and are also attractive to all nectar-loving insects. Some of the gillias bear blue pollen, and it is not uncommon to see bees with their full loads of this blue proteid which they are carrying for bread to the hive.

At present the whole air is perfumed with the scent from the citrus bloom. No doubt but we would get much orange honey except that at this early season the bees are few, and thus the harvest of orange honey is never great.

Los Angeles Co., Calif., April 3.



## Using the Langstroth Hive Advantageously

BY LOUIS H. SCHOLL

**M**UCH larger hives are necessary in the South. There are many advantages for using them, but not so many bee-keepers know it. The trouble is that the Langstroth hive, which is almost universally used, is too large in one way and too small in another. This statement might cause many to say that I was condemning the Langstroth hive, or that I am not showing proper respect to its inventor. Not so, however, but I do say that the best results can not be obtained with the regular Langstroth hive in a locality with the honey-flows and the other existing conditions as given in my previous articles.

### THE 10-FRAME THE SOUTHERN STANDARD.

The 10-frame Langstroth is mostly used in the Southern localities here, but even it is not large enough—at other times of the season, again, it is too large. That is the objection I have to this hive. A satisfactory hive must be so constructed that it can be enlarged or contracted at will, and this can hardly be done with the Langstroth. The result is that many valuable manipulations that would be worth much to the bee-keeper in critical times are unknown, or even unthought of, by the majority of the users of this hive.

### ENLARGING THE LANGSTROTH HIVE.

I have always been an advocate of large hives—large hives at the right time; large hives in the proper shape, other conditions being equal, mean rousing colonies of bees. They prevent swarming; and a large crop of surplus is the result. The 10 frame hive as commonly used, with only a single brood-chamber, is not quite large enough for the best results in brood-rearing in the spring. For this reason I enlarge the brood-nest by a super of shallow combs above. Some will say that another hive-body could be added, but that would be adding too much room for the majority of the colonies. In such hives the brood is generally scattered too much, while in the former it is all in a compact form. If the colony is an extra-strong one an additional super can be added, and that without the danger of giving too much room at a time. By using hives so, and breeding the bees in accordance therewith, the problem of swarming will be reduced to a minimum.

### PROVIDES ADDITIONAL BREEDING ROOM.

The queen has used the shallow combs of the super for egg laying, the brood has been hatching out, and the honey that has been coming in in excess of the amount required by the bees, has been stored in place of it.

### AN EXTRA SUPER OF HONEY.

In this way an extra amount of surplus honey is obtained. All honey that is not used by the colony goes into the shallow extracting-super, whereas it would have to go into the brood-chamber otherwise, or perhaps not be gathered at all. If it is stored in the brood-chamber it clogs the brood-nest and crowds out the queen. It also places honey along the top-bars above which the bees are loth to store during the main flow when the comb-honey supers are given. The shallow extracting-super prevents this. Its use brings the colonies in a Langstroth brood-chamber to the best condition by the beginning of the honey-flow, for

the brood-nest extends up to the top-bars of the chamber. There is no honey along the top-bars. The colony is in an ideal shape for the comb-honey supers.

### CONTRACTION DURING THE HONEY-FLOW.

Now I do not mean to contract the brood-chamber to 4 or 6 frames, and place a lot of dummies in the place of those taken out. Such practice has always seemed like a "dummy" to me, and I never liked it, although I tried it repeatedly.

When the time comes for putting on the comb-honey supers, the extracting super, now filled or nearly so, is simply raised up and placed above the empty super put on. This places the colony in a shape by which immediate storing in the comb-honey super is obtained if the honey-flow is on. The bees take possession of the supers at once, and there is no need of bait sections and other methods for coaxing them up.

The extracting-super is left on until the first super given is partly filled. Then, when the second super is added underneath it, the extracting-super is removed to be extracted.

### THE ADVANTAGES THAT ARE GAINED.

The advantages that are obtained by using a shallow extracting-super as outlined can be summarized about as follows:

First, it enlarges the hives. This means prevention of swarming, rousing the colonies of bees, and large surplus crops.

Second, extra storing-room is provided for honey not needed by the bees. It prevents the clogging of the brood-nest, and an extra amount of surplus is obtained.

Third, the brood-chamber is in the best condition for the comb-honey supers when the main flow comes. There is no sealed honey along the top-bars above which the bees are loth to store, but the brood extends up to them.

Fourth, contraction of the right kind can be practiced with great advantage and without extra trouble. Placing the extracting-super above causes better work in the comb-honey supers, and the extracted honey is ripened better while left on. In this way the bees are used to working in the supers, and the trouble about them not entering the comb-honey supers is done away with.

Brazos Co., Tex.



## Convention Proceedings

### The Illinois State Convention

The 14th annual session of the Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Association was held in Springfield, Nov. 15 and 16, 1904. The proceedings of that meeting are published in a pamphlet, as mentioned on page 324 of this number of the American Bee Journal, from which we take the following:

### CO-OPERATION AMONG BEE-KEEPERS

Your invitation to me to attend our annual State Bee-Keepers' meeting and deliver an address has been duly received, and I would gladly comply with your request were it not that the date conflicts with that of another congress—the Upper Mississippi River Improvement Association—which is of very great interest to the cities along the big river, and for which I am delegated by our city. I trust that, in view of the importance of the matter, our bee-keepers will excuse my absence.

I believe that the most important matter before the bee-keepers of the country at the present time is the matter of coöperation. The methods of bee-culture have been so improved in the past 50 years as to make the production of honey an easy matter for all practical men. The old foggy bee-keeper and the "gum" have been relegated to the back-ground. The moth-trap has been put away with the spinning-wheel of our grandmothers, and neither of them is brought to light, except as a relic of the past. The essential questions today are: How to market our honey, and how to protect ourselves against damage, either through the contagious disease, foul brood, or through the ignorance or dis-

honesty of those who oppose our interests? The comb-honey manufacture yarns, the spraying of fruit-trees in bloom, the prejudice against bees because of the untrue accusation that bees damage flowers or injure sound fruit—all these and many others are to be warred against. To do it safely, we must unite.

We hear on every side of the success of the great trusts which are formed in the manufacture of everything, and of the enormous profits derived by coöperation. The truth is, that association is the key-note to success today. I dare say that of those who will hear this paper read, there are very few, if any, who do not belong to some association, for profit or comfort. The life insurance and fire insurance companies are nothing but trusts for our benefit. The secret societies, for mutual help—Masons, Odd Fellows, etc., are all in the direction of coöperation. Our bee associations, no matter how insignificant and weak they may be, are all evidences of the need of association for mutual information, and ultimate increased comfort.

Some of our State associations have already secured some very positive benefits from association. A number of States have efficient foul-brood laws and foul-brood inspectors, who help keep down this disease, which is really the only disease that nature has put in our way. As bees increase in numbers throughout the country, the danger of epidemics increases, and therefore the precautions against all possibilities of disease should increase. When bee-keepers lived 25 miles apart, and bees existed only in the forests, an epidemic was soon stopped, like a fire without fuel, by want of something to feed on. But since bees are becoming one of the institutions of the farm or of the suburban garden, there is an increase of risk which must be warded off.

I notice the same danger in other lines. A small vineyard runs less risk of black-rot than a large one. A farm yard containing a couple pigs is in less danger from hog cholera than one containing a couple hundred. So, as we become more and more numerous there is more and more need of coöperation, to defend ourselves by mutual understanding and instruction. It is necessary to obtain laws in each State regulating the control of foul brood, and sustaining the honest producer against the adulterator who tries to sell a manufactured product as a product of the farm.

There is also need to advertise our business so as to help the sales of a healthy and pure product; there is need of placing before the masses a very plain statement showing that the canards concerning the alleged manufacture of comb honey by machinery are all a fake. For these purposes, and for many others which do not come to my mind now, and also for purposes of which we have no present adequate idea, it is absolutely necessary that we should unite—coöperate.

The National Association, which a few years ago numbered only as many members as met together each year at one selected spot in the United States, now numbers something over two thousand members. Although this is a great increase, it is nothing compared to the possibilities of coöperation, whenever we convince our brother bee-keepers that it is to their interest to unite for the common good. Instead of two thousand, we must have twenty thousand members. Each State must form a nucleus, sending its delegates to the meetings of the National congress, and the Association must sooner or later send its ramifications to every spot where bees are kept, in the length and breadth of the land. When this is done, our bee-keepers will no longer go to their town groceries and ask them what prices they pay for honey, but each will be posted from headquarters, and will go to the retailer with a statement something like this:

"Our sales headquarters state that the crop is short in such and such States; that the honey is expected to be in demand in such or such localities; and that the prices, considering prices of other sweets, may be expected to range about so much. Therefore I have placed the following prices on my honey."

Let no one think that this is impossible. An impossible thing is to get a fancy price for your product, but there is not the shadow of a doubt that a plain understanding as to the resources and the demand will bring about the securing of fairly profitable prices. No one can produce anything at cost, or below cost, and keep it up. At present we have many friends who produce honey and sell it at less than the cost of production, because they are working individually without any information as to the value of their product. We may expect paying prices for our crop, if, when we put it on the market, we know just what to expect, and if we feel that there is a distributing point from which our surplus may be handled at the lowest possible cost.

I know that some of our members may consider this as romance, but let me tell them that this romance is based on facts. We see thousands of plain evidences that an understanding of conditions and an increase of facilities for distribution is productive of great benefits to all. The cost of coöperation is insignificant, compared with the results. The only thing that may discourage some of those who hope for success is that large coöperative combines are not built up in one day. We must unite and stay united until we succeed.

It is not only in progressive America that the ideas of union are taking root. Even in our pursuit of bee-culture, we see this principle taking the lead a little more every day. The bee-papers of nearly all foreign countries are discussing association and coöperation. In Belgium, in France, there are some tangible steps taken. The October number of the Italian "L'Apicoltore" contains an address from Mr. Capponi, before the third National Congress of Bee-Keepers, on "Protection to the Bee-Industry," in which he urges his brother bee-keepers to unite, as "no great results can be obtained if we do not act as *'viribus unitis'*—united men."

The United States of America are a living example of what can be done by "united men." C. P. DADANT.



## Our Sister Bee-Keepers

Conducted by EMMA M. WILSON, Marengo, Ill.

### A Lady President of the British Association

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts has been unanimously re-elected president of the British Bee-Keepers' Association for 1905, a position she has held for some time. Who says bee-keepers do not honor their women?

### A Busy Sister Bee-Keeper

The letter from Prof. Parrott, which appears in this number, when sent by Miss F. E. Wheeler, was accompanied by a delightful private note, and one part of it will appeal to so many of the busy sisters that Miss Wheeler will just have to forgive its introduction here:

DEAR MISS WILSON:—My, but I'm busy! The bees are pretty quiet, but we will get them out soon now. Snow is gone, but we have high, raw, chilly winds. I will start two incubators to-morrow morning, sending off a White Holland tom, receiving 10 from Indiana for myself, bossing my man's house-cleaning and mother's dress-making. Can you beat that in a day's work, and add correspondence and some work on an article? FRANCES E. WHEELER

### Honey as a Health-Food

Honey is a medicament which can be used for various purposes. Dyspeptics whose real treatment consists in a strict food regimen, should use it as dessert in place of cakes, fruits and nuts, such as almonds. Honey has still one more advantage, which is that it acts as a mild laxative, and that is a valuable property for habitual constipation which gives rise to many disorders. Without doubt it is to this double action that honey owes its reputation.

As a narcotic it may be recommended for sleeplessness. Two spoonfuls of honey in a glass of water will suffice to induce sound sleep all night. It is probable that honey in such cases serves to displace indigestible foods, which, retained in the stomach, disturb the nightly rest.

That is not all. Honey mixed with water serves as an excellent gargle, and has the merit of being very agreeable to the taste, either swallowed by accident or on purpose, for honey mingled with water is delicious. And the ancient Gauls thought such a beverage was a drink of the gods, and termed it "hydromel."—Medical Talk.

### That New York City Park Bee-Keeper Contest

Miss Haggerty, the lady who was so successful in passing the examination for the position of apiarist at Bronx Park, New York City, and who was so unsuccessful in obtaining the position, writes:

MY DEAR MISS WILSON:—The American Bee Journal has been sent me. I thank you very much for your kind notice, and wish to say you are right in surmising that politics, and not the fact that I am a woman, stood in the way of a position. This fact did help Mr. O'Mara, inasmuch as when Commissioner Schrader filled the vacancy, he worded his request for a "male apiarist." This barred me out,



and made room for the fourth on the list, as only three were to be considered.

As to the examination, all credit of my passing should be given to my excellent teacher, Mr. W. L. Coggeshall.

Very respectfully,

EMMA V. HAGGERTY.

Of course there is some satisfaction at having been able to diagnose the situation so correctly; but our good friend, Mr. Coggeshall, will no doubt protest against taking so large a share of the credit for passing the examination.

### Honey Paste for the Teeth

Eight ounces of precipitated chalk, 4 ounces of powdered castile soap, 4 ounces of powdered orris root, 40 drops of oil of sassafras. 80 drops of oil of bay, and honey enough to form a paste.—MME. QUI VIVE, in the Chicago Record-Herald.

### Bees and Fruit-Puncturing

As a further contribution in the case of the bees on trial, Miss Frances E. Wheeler sends the following letter written by the entomologist of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station:

MISS FRANCES E. WHEELER:—I have read your letter with a good deal of interest, and understand your position as I did not before when your observations were given me second-hand. The prevailing opinion is, of course, that bees are not able of themselves to puncture the skin of fruits, but as regards your suggestions that they may deliberately sting the fruit as the first step in feeding, I can only say that I have had no observations to sustain such a theory. I fully appreciate the stinging abilities of these insects, and can understand that if they so willed they could puncture the fruit in the manner described. This is a point that could easily be determined, and I know of no better place where suitable observations could be made than in your own orchard. If this year the bees frequent the fruit as they did last year, I should consider it a great courtesy if you would call my attention to the same, that I may make observations to settle this point.

Thanking you for your interest in this matter, I am,

Yours truly,  
March 7, 1905.

P. J. PARROTT,  
Entomologist.



Mr. Hasty's  
Afterthoughts

The "Old Reliable" seen through New and Unreliable Glasses.  
By E. E. HASTY, Sta. B Rural, Toledo, Ohio.

#### LIGHT-WEIGHT SECTIONS OF HONEY.

So a grocer of 10 years' experience thinks the swindle of light-weight sections is responsible for much of the falling off in consumption. Hit the mark that time. Not necessary to suppose that grocers generally lie about the weight, or that purchasers generally believe sections weigh a pound when they do not. But when a man buys a so-called pound section, and pays for 12 ounces the price that should have sufficed for a pound, he will ruefully kick himself about it afterward. Among other things he will tell himself then that it didn't weigh more than 10 ounces. And it will be quite a while before he buys any more. Page 229.

#### SPRING AND FALL PRICES OF BEES.

On the price of a colony of bees, fall and spring, 6 of the 29 experts do not try to answer the question as it is given. Among the remaining 23 there are obvious causes of decided scatteration. Some live where farm sales of neglected bees are common, with resulting depression of prices. Some live where the winter problem is nothing, with the result that the two prices are the same, or nearly so.

We'll take \$5.00 in spring and \$4.00 in fall as the comparison figures. Three name these sums exactly and nothing else. Five more give answers that agree thereto, but with more or less of "frills" attached. So these prices have the assent of over one-third of the respondents. Three more name the same price in the spring but cheaper in the fall. Nine name them cheaper both fall and spring—lowest in Kentucky and Texas, where they are sometimes \$2.00 or lower. Two name them higher both fall and spring. If you glance over and compare these ballots you will most likely conclude that (by popular suffrage) the comparison figures are at least a shaving too high. Page 245.

#### EXTRACTED-HONEY EXHIBITS—BEESWAX.

So Utah exhibited its best honey in great 100-pound glasses with the result that it didn't seem to be very white. The light amber honey in one-pound glasses looked whiter than the best honey did. Reminder for future exhibitors.

One of the things for us to find out when we get around to it is about the wide abnormal variations of beeswax. These affect both color and odor; and when we consider the world as a whole, they are by no means rare, it seems. These peculiar waxes seem local.

Whether they really are so or not is part of the problem. One might surmise that some local species of plant or tree serves as the real cause—were it not that most of our numerous divergences in bee-pasture seem to count nothing except as to the honey. A peculiar race or species of bee is without much doubt liable to have its own peculiar sort of wax. These peculiarities cropped out in the wax-exhibits at St. Louis. Nicaragua had a black, wild beeswax. Mexico showed a chocolate-colored wax. Madagascar showed a yellow wax with a very pronounced odor. Although none seems to have been at St. Louis, Jamaica has a cherry-red wax with a very penetrating fragrance. Yet, as a general proposition, we are in the habit of considering that blacks, Italians and Cyprians all make the same wax—and all the same whether from clover or buckwheat, willow, aster or polygonum. Somebody rob bumble-bees' nests enough to get a visible cake of wax from them. That would show individualities, I'm pretty sure. Page 199.

#### A PUBLIC HONEY MARKET.

Nice to have a 2-days' public honey market every fall, as in the Swiss city of Neuchatel. But, considering our prices, 2 cents a pound to pay for selling extracted honey would kind o' strike us in the neighborhood of the solar plexus. Taken out of their figures (from 16 cents up to 20) we would stand the blow. Page 245.

#### INCORPORATION OF THE NATIONAL.

Sixteen of the experts favor the incorporation of the National, 7 oppose it, and three dodge the question. Page 200.

#### HEAVY LOSS OF BEES IN 1903-04.

We know the winter of 1903-04 was a bad winter on bees; but Canada seems to have caught it worse than the rest of us, according to the figures on page 205. To lose 113,000 colonies of bees out of a total of 190,000 is certainly a startling loss. But such sweeping losses often make some desirable returns. The bee-keeper that harbors foul brood—won't take pains to cure it, and yet won't quit the business and let the territory become clean, is sometimes put out of commission by an extra-severe winter.



Doctor Miller's  
Question Box

Send Questions either to the office of the American Bee Journal,  
or to Dr. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.  
Dr. Miller does not answer Questions by mail.

### Bee-Hives Made of Cedar and Redwood

I have seen offered for sale bee-hives made of Washington cedar and California redwood. Are they any good? CALIFORNIA.

ANSWER.—I have had no personal experience with them, but I think some have reported favorably of these woods.

### Sections Protected All Around—Wide Frames

I am sending you under separate cover "top and bottom" of a section taken from one of my T supers. I would not want to say that all sections from my T supers are so stained. In my travels I occasionally come across a man who wants his sections protected all around while in the hive. At our bee-keepers' meeting a year ago there was not one who was in favor of it. I would like to know whether you think it would be desirable to have the tops of sections protected. G. M. Doolittle, a few bee-keepers near Syracuse and myself, seem to be all the "old fogies" who stick to wide frames. What is the matter with us? -NEW YORK.

ANSWER.—Your samples have been examined and discussed by myself and assistant with much interest. We have had sections as badly daubed, but not many. When honey is yielding nicely, bees are not much inclined to propolize. They will glue cracks and angles to some extent but that is all. Late in the season, at least in this locality, they will plaster glue on plain surfaces, and if a T super of sections is left on for some time after the harvest closes, the bees seem to have it on their consciences to decorate the tops with propolis over the entire surface. They do not do this with wide frames—cannot—they can only get at the edges. So if a T super and a super of wide frames, side by side, be left on some time after the harvest, the sections in the wide frame will be much the cleaner. While the harvest is on, the difference is the other way. We take on thousands of sections in T supers that scarcely need any scraping. With wide frames on at the same time, the bees think it the right thing to glue the cracks, and it is wonderful how far they can crowd in the glue between the top-bars of wide frames. So on the whole there is probably less trouble with T supers than with wide frames in the matter of gluing.

After what I have said, you will not be surprised that my answer to your question is that I do not think it desirable to have the tops of sections protected, because the protection, while efficacious at the central part, invites propolis at the edges.

In the samples sent I note that you have the locked corner of the



section at the top; most likely an exceptional case, as a section looks better the other side up. I note also that on the bottom there is little glue, nine-tenths or more of the material being pure wax; in this particular case apparently an unprofitable degree of crowding.

It is nothing very strange that some adhere to wide frames. I have a very kindly remembrance of the fine crops of honey I secured with them. Given a complete outfit of any kind of surplus arrangements, and a man is not warranted in changing to something a little better; it should be much better. There's the expense of the change. Then he's used to the old, and the new is troublesome. I think some who have tried T supers have failed to get the right benefit from not knowing how to use them. While looking at the daubed pieces you sent, my assistant said, "Sections like that can be scraped so as to be nice, and I'd rather have the trouble of scraping, if it was necessary, than to have the extra trouble of handling the wide frames."

### Transferring and Hives—Clearness in Answers

1. I notice when beginners ask about transferring bees from box-hives, you quite frequently advise them to wait until the colony swarms, and then 21 days after that do something. You do not seem to take into consideration the fact that the bees may not swarm. It would be too bad to advise a beginner to wait until the bees swarm, and then they don't swarm until the second year, when he wants to transfer them before the first season. I have often thought about this when reading some of your answers.

2. Also, one questioner asked as to the value of the Danzenbaker hive for comb honey, and you told him you preferred the "dovetailed." Perhaps you forgot that the Danzenbaker hive is also a dovetailed hive, the word "dovetailed" referring to the way the corners are made. So they are both dovetailed hives. I do not know how to distinguish them unless you should say that you prefer the "regular Langstroth dovetailed" hive. Pretty near all the hives made now are "dovetailed," as you know.

I am simply after clearness in your answers, which might be confusing to a beginner if left as you give them sometimes.

A READER.

ANSWERS.—1. Your exception is well taken. At the very least, something should be said as to possibilities. The great probability is that the colony will swarm. In case it does not swarm, the probability is that in most cases it does not swarm because the season is so poor that it can not afford to swarm, in which case the advice may remain good, "Wait till the colony swarms," even if you have to wait till the next year. Especially is this true because in most cases the inquirer is a beginner who will do well not to tinker too much with bees in a poor season. After all this is said, there may be cases of a different character. A colony may be so little inclined to swarm that it may go through a good season without swarming, especially if it be in a large hive.

Suppose, then, we put the answer in something like this form: Wait till the colony swarms, hive the swarm in your movable-frame hive, setting it on the old stand, and putting the old hive on a new stand. Twenty-one days later drum the bees out of the old hive, put them in a new one, leaving it on the same stand. That will give you 2 colonies. You may, however, prefer not to have any increase; in that case hive the swarm as before, putting it on the old stand with the old hive close beside it, and 21 days later drum out the bees and give them to the swarm. In case the bees do not swarm until 2 or 3 weeks after other colonies are swarming, and the colony in question seems in a prosperous condition, you may take the matter into your

own hands and transfer in the old way in the manner directed for transferring in your book of instruction.

2. Strictly speaking, there is no such thing as a dovetailed hive; yet, by common consent, the manner of locking the corners of a hive together now in general use is called dovetailing, and that use of the word is likely to continue.

Wm. McEvoy is a Canadian, not an American. True, he lives in America, but custom makes the word "American" apply not to every one who lives in America, but only to those who live in the United States.

The Danzenbaker hive is not a dovetailed hive. True, its corners are dovetailed just as much as those of a dovetailed hive, but the custom of years makes the name "dovetailed hive" apply not to every hive with dovetailed corners, but only to those containing frames  $17\frac{3}{8} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ . There may be a certain inconsistency in this, just as there is in saying that a Canadian is not an American, but established custom controls, and any other understanding of the name "dovetailed hive" would throw out of gear the catalogs and bee-literature in general. A beginner may be confused, but instead of saying to him every time "regular Langstroth dovetailed hive" (which to many beginners would need further explanation), it may be just as well to use the concise form, and let him learn what "dovetailed hive" means, just as it is well to let him learn what "American" means.

Please don't understand from this that I take any exception to your strictures. It would take a whole lot of italics and capitals to let you know how heartily I thank you for what you have said, and if you will only do so some more I'm sure it will be helpful all around.

### The Rietsche Press—Making Foundation

1. Would it pay to have a Rietsche press for 100 colonies (I use shallow extracting-frames and sections on each colony), or would it pay to sell the wax and buy foundation?
2. Will the same press make different thicknesses of foundation?
3. How much could one make in 10 hours, and will each sheet have to be trimmed by hand?
4. Please tell your readers all you know about the Rietsche press.
5. What size and shape pans are best to mould beeswax in for market?

OREGON.

ANSWERS.—1. I doubt that you could easily make foundation with a Rietsche press that would be satisfactory for section honey. For brood-frames you can make foundation with it that would be entirely satisfactory. Whether it would be advisable to make or buy depends upon circumstances. If you are somewhat at leisure part of the year, it might pay to buy a press, especially as the cost is not very much.

2. Yes, but as before said, you can hardly make it light enough for surplus foundation.

3. I must refer this question to Mr. Getaz, who doubtless answers it in his circulars, or will give the information privately on request.

4. I know nothing about it from personal experience. Mr. Getaz, who makes the machines, is a man in whom I have much confidence. He is the first, I think, to make any serious effort to introduce them in this country, but a large number of Rietsche presses—I think something like 20,000—are in use in Europe. Pretty good proof that they give good satisfaction there; but it is also true that it is not so easy in Europe to be sure of getting a pure article when you buy foundation.

5. That's a matter chiefly of your own convenience; only it should be a vessel that is at least a little flaring, so the wax will easily leave the vessel when cold.

### Place Your Orders Now.

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Our Golden Queens will come up to any other Golden Strain. Our Honey Queens are what some term "Red Clover Queens." We always call them Honey Queens.

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## Reports and Experiences

### Bees Wintered Well

Bees have wintered well here. I wintered 20 colonies outdoors and over 100 in the cellar without loss, except from failure of queens and a few small queen-rearing nuclei that ran short of honey. The hives outside were covered with snow during the coldest of the weather.

J. L. STRONG.

Page Co., Iowa, March 29.

### Clipping Queens—Water for Bees—Ant-Proof Bee-House

I have just finished clipping my queens. I clipped 57, and will tell how I did it. I made a wire-trap, winding small wire around a flat wedge-shaped piece of wood. When the wood is removed it is just big enough for the queen, and is cone-shaped, but flat at the bottom. It is nearly 2 inches wide. I open the hive and when I find the queen I set the trap over her, and as soon as she runs up in the small end I put my thumb on the bottom. In clipping I

## ITALIAN Bees, Queens and Nuclei



Choice home-bred and imported stock. All queens reared in full colonies.

One untested queen .....	\$1.10
One tested queen .....	1.50
One select tested queen .....	1.65
One breeding queen .....	2.75
One comb nucleus (no queen) .....	1.40

Untested ready in May; all others ready now from last season's rearing.

Safe arrival guaranteed.

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Is the time for you to order your SUPPLIES. If you neglect it any longer, you will not have the goods when you want to use them. We are running day and night now, but ship promptly.

We save you one-fourth when you buy from us.

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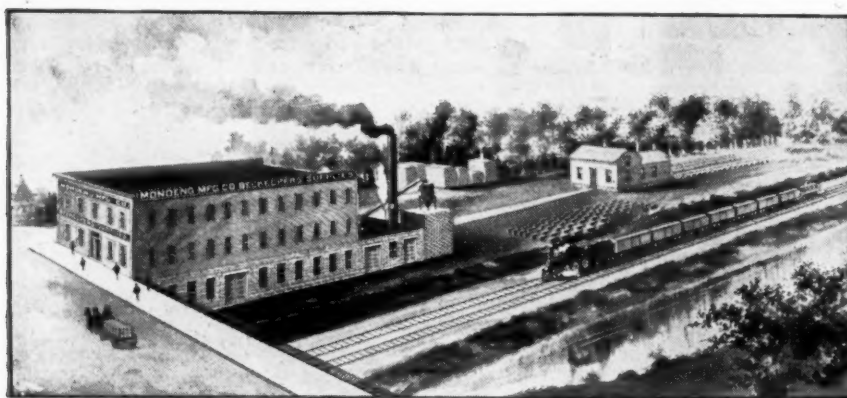
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on poultry amounts to many times the cost of Lambert's Death to Lice—the sure preventive. Loss can be saved and profit made by its use. Frees sitting hens from lice without harming eggs or chicks. A trial 10c box will prove it. 100 c., by express, \$1.30.

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D. J. Lambert, Vice-Pres.  
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Closing out a large quantity of No. 2 SECTIONS as long as they last, at \$3.50 per thousand.

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14A1f

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run the point of the scissors under one or both wings, and clip. Then I let the queen run back on the same frame about the center, when I can see that the bees begin to feed her and that she is not molested, after which the frame is put back in the hive. I use a queen-trap because in so doing the queen does not get the scent from my fingers, and is not so likely to be balled.

The bees are now storing some honey, as the orange-trees are beginning to bloom and the pears and olives are in full bloom.

Some one wrote of bees needing water during the past month. My bees used over 2 large pailfuls of water. I keep it in several places for them, as they need it during brood-rearing.

Most of my colonies are in a bee-house, and I wish I had room for all of them there, as it is so fixed that no ants can get in to molest the bees. The sills rest on brick and cement piers with a space filled with water.

I am expecting to go back to Ohio in April to see how the bees there are getting along. There has not been a day that those I have here have not had a flight, although there were a few mornings that were very cold, but the afternoons were warmer.

I secured about 2 tons of honey last season.

R. L. McCOLLEY.

Lake Co., Fla., March 14.

### Floods in California

We have just had a fearful flood. The highest water for 21 years.

M. H. MENDLESON.

Ventura Co., Calif., March 14.

### Full vs. Light-Weight Sections

Hurrah! for Mr. L. V. Ricketts and his 16-ounce section of honey, page 229. Well, I felt so tickled when I read his article that I could not help going right to work to write something, no matter how foolish it might read, especially to the advocates and practitioners of light-weight sections. But my experience in selling honey is practically the same as that of Mr. Ricketts. I gave my views on the full-weight sections in these columns last

### FOR SALE

50 colonies of Italian and Carniolan BEES for sale, all in 1½-story 8-frame hives, nearly new, and all in good condition. One to 5 colonies, \$5 each. For larger lots write for price, with stamp enclosed.

**WM. J. HEALY,**  
18A4t MINERAL POINT, Iowa Co., Wis.

### 3-Frame Nuclei For Sale.

We can furnish 3-frame Nuclei of Italian Bees with Queen, by May 10, or thereafter, at \$3 each, f.o.b. express office 100 miles west of Chicago. Tested Queens now, at \$1.25 each. Address,

**GEORGE W. YORK & CO.**

314 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

## QUEENS

Best 3-band Italian Bees free from disease for —Untested Queens, early in May, 75 cts.; 2-frame Nucleus, with Queen, \$2.25. Eight years' experience.

**Chesley Presswood,**

McDONALD, Bradley Co., TENN.

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**BLACK BREASTED RED GAMEFOWL**  
The KING of Poultry. Large size, good layers of finest eggs. Hardy and fearless, the best all purpose fowl. Willow legs and Bay eyes. Illustrated circular. 25th year. **H. H. FLICK,**  
MANCHESTER, MD.

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and our friend and able commentor, Mr. Hasty, commented on the same.

I do not wish to go into detail on the subject this time, any further than to emphasize to honey-producers the fact that they must cater to the demand for honey by inducing the common class of people to buy their product, as my experience also teaches me that it is this class of people that consume the most honey. But they are under the impression that they are not getting their money's worth when buying it, especially the light, underweight sections.

But I believe besides giving them a full-weight section there is considerable room for educating them as to the value of honey as a food and medicine. I tried a little experiment in the last-named direction a year ago last fall, spending between \$15 and \$20 for local advertising, clothing the advertisements in bee and honey talk. I had 100 gallons of extracted honey to sell, for which I expected \$1 per gallon, but when shipping it to the larger cities it would net me no more than 75c. Well, it didn't net me much more at home after deducting the expenses for advertising and writing the same. But it brought the honey right where it belonged, that is, to the consumer.

But, again, it was not entirely satisfactory to me. Being of a selfish disposition as I am, and advertising honey as a health-food in general, it benefited others who sold in the same market nearly as much as it did me, and, finally, I concluded I would not "go it" alone again.

A. C. F. BARTZ.

Chippewa Co., Wis.

#### Bees Wintered Well—Rain Needed

Bees on summer stands came through the winter in fair condition, but those wintered in cellars and caves came through better. There has been considerable spring dwindling both with outdoor and cellar wintered bees. Spring opened up very early and bloom has made a good start, but this morning the mercury stood at 10 degrees below freezing.

There seems to be an abundance of white clover starting, but we are needing rain to make it grow and bloom well.

H. G. WYKOFF.

Warren Co., Iowa, April 14.

#### Alsike Clover as a Honey-Plant

We often hear the question asked, What is the best honey-plant? First, in answering this question I will suppose that I am not over 600 miles from Chicago. Next, that no one raises a plant exclusively for the honey it will produce. What is known as Swedish



**JERSEY CATTLE**

will be exclusively discussed in that responsible stock paper

#### APRIL BLOODED STOCK

Methods of treatment best suited to make money for readers, etc., will be contributed on Jersey Cattle by well-known writers. Subscribe! 25c a year. Send for free sample copy and booklet. **BLOODED STOCK, BOX 221, OXFORD, PA.**

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#### 10 CENTS A YEAR.

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MAGAZINE, largest, brightest and finest ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE in the world for 10c a year, to introduce it ONLY.

It is bright and up-to-date. Tells all about Southern Home Life. It is full of fine engravings of grand scenery, buildings and famous people. Send at once. 10c a year, postpaid, anywhere in the U.S., Canada and Mexico. Six years, 50c. Or, clubs of 6 names, 50c; 12 for \$1. Send us a club. Money back if not delighted. Stamps taken. Cut this out. Send to-day. **THE DIXIE HOME, 24448t No. 75, Birmingham, Alabama.**

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## BEE-SUPPLIES

Root's Goods at Root's Prices

Everything used by Bee-Keepers.

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Prompt Service.

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Catalog Free.

One of those nice FLEXIBLE BEE-HATS included free with every shipment, if you will mention it when ordering, telling where you saw the offer.

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## BEES A big stock ready to GO NOW QUEENS

We wish to say that we are now loaded with a big stock of Fine Bees and Queens ready to mail now; no delay; send for what you need at once.

We breed the 3 and 5 banded Italians, Cyprians, Carniolans, Holy Lands, and Albinoes, in their purity, in separate yards from 5 to 30 miles apart.

Tested queens, \$1.25 each; Breeders, \$3 to \$5 each. Untested, from either race, 75 cts.; 6 for \$4, or \$7.50 per dozen.

Full colonies, 1, 2 and 3 frame Nuclei cheaper than you ever bought good stock for before. No better to be had. Write for price-list FREE.

Safe arrival and perfect satisfaction guaranteed or your money returned. Prices of Queens to dealers, or in large lots on application.

We can sell you BEE-HIVES of yellow pine at about half the cost of white pine goods. Get our prices before you buy.

**THE BEE AND HONEY CO.,**

W. ATCHLEY, Mgr.

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We have the facilities, the experience, and just the kind of goods you want.

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Send for Our 1904 Catalog and Price-List.

OUR **HIVES AND SECTIONS**

Are Perfect in Workmanship and Material.

By sending in your order now, you will SAVE MONEY, and secure prompt shipment.

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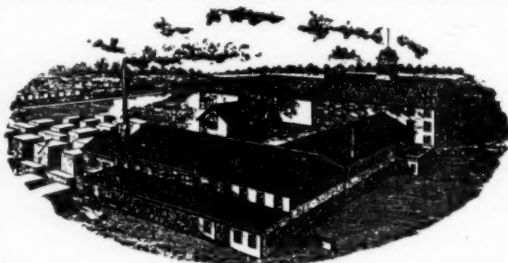
Send for Catalog, Samples and Discounts, and judge for yourself. 1904 output, 50 percent increase over 1903.

**Full line of SUPPLIES, wholesale and retail.**

Working Wax into Foundation for Cash a Specialty.

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AGENCIES.—Trester Supply Co., Lincoln, Neb.; Shugart & Ouren, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Fulton & Ford, Garden City, Kan.; I. H. Myers, Lamar, Colo.; Southwestern Bee Co., 438 W. Houston St., San Antonio, Tex. **KRETCHMER MFG. CO., Red Oak, Iowa.**

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### Enyart's Comb-Foundation Gauge

Gauges 18 different shapes of starters. Easy to cut 100 starters per minute. Illustrated circular free. J. E. ENYART & SON, 16A4t McFALL, Mo.

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GOOD DISCOUNTS ON EARLY ORDERS

COMPLETE STOCK OF BEE SUPPLIES—LEWIS CO.'S AT FACTORY PRICES

**MUTH SPECIAL HIVE** THE BEST DOVE TAIL MADE  
SEND FOR CATALOG.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE MARKET TO BUY HONEY—SUBMIT PRICE.

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Is what we are making for our customers.

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We handle a most complete line of G. B. Lewis Co's goods at their regular factory prices. Dovetailed HIVES, SECTIONS (all kinds), SMOKERS, VEILS—in fact everything for the bee-keeper. Send 10 cents for B-PRANKS, an amusing and instructive little pamphlet, or, it will be sent free for the names and addresses of 6 bee keepers.

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**G. B. Lewis Co's B-WARE,  
Dadant's Foundation.**

We can serve you quick and save you freight and express charges. Send us your BEESWAX in exchange for other goods. Send for our Catalog. LOUIS HANSEN'S SONS.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

alsike clover produces as much honey as any plant grown in this region, and the honey is of the same quality as that of white clover. It is a fine pasture grass, and produces about twice the forage both for stock and bees as does the white clover. It is very hardy, does not easily winter-kill, will produce a good crop of hay on wet or medium land, and may be sown at any time when the land can be worked. It produces lots of seed, and consequently the seed is cheap. It is of a dark green color, and is very small.

As compared to alfalfa, it produces all the time, whereas alfalfa has seasons. Sweet clover is slow in starting, and after it blossoms is not good for hay. Buckwheat has a short season, and the honey is of a poor quality. Basswood has a short season, and in a prairie country is almost out of the question. So I might say that white clover is the only plant which may be compared with alsike, but while it is equal in some respects it will produce only about one-half as much honey per acre, and not one-third as much hay. Therefore, I would give alsike clover first place as an all-around grass for honey, hay and pasture.

R. A. MORGAN.

Clay Co., So. Dak.

### Prospects for a Good Season

Bees have wintered splendidly here with very little loss. Prospects are good all along the line. The weather is fine; everything in the fruit and vegetable line is growing and blooming, and if the weather continues good we will have the best and earliest spring in years. I look for a good season for honey, as white clover is coming on fine. I have 160 colonies to start with.

W. S. FEEBACK.

Nicholas Co., Ky., April 3.

### Bees Wintered Well—Dry Weather

My bees wintered well. I have 30 colonies that are good and strong, and one that is somewhat weak, but I think it will pull through. I lost one during the winter. Fruit-blossoms will be out in a few days, barring cold weather. The bees have been gathering pollen for about 3 weeks from elm, boxelder, and cotton-wood, with occasionally a day they could not fly because of the cold. It is quite cold to-day with north wind. Ice is on water in tanks or pails out-doors this morning.

Bees in this locality came through the winter in pretty good condition with not more

### HONEY-JARS.

For a limited time we offer No. 25 Honey-Jars, porcelain cover, metal screw cap, holding one pound of honey net, one gross in case complete in 5-gross lots, \$4.00 per gross; less quantities, \$4.50 per gross, f.o.b. New York. If you want to secure some, let us know at once.

**HILDRETH & SEGELKEN,**  
265 & 267 GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.  
11A4t Please mention the Bee Journal.

### QUEENS ITALIAN QUEENS

BY RETURN MAIL:

Try Taylor's 3 banded leather-colored and 5-banded Golden Queens—the best honey-gatherers in America. Untested, 75c each, or \$8 per dozen; tested, \$1, or \$10 per dozen; select tested, \$1.50 each; breeders, the best, \$3 each. I have been breeding queens for 17 years, and I know what a good queen is. No small queens sent out. I guarantee safe delivery. Send your orders to J. W. TAYLOR, Ozon, Ark.

16A4t

Please mention the Bee Journal.



**E. E. LAWRENCE, DONIPHAN, MO**

(box 28), breeder of

**Fine Italian Queen Bees**

Orders booked now and filled in rotation. Send for price-list.

### Wanted

Queens, Bee-Supplies, Honey, etc., in exchange for Flower and Garden Seeds, Books, Gas Machine, Rifle and Cartridges, Silverware, Bicycle, Microscope, etc.

18A4t

**C. W. UNGER, Taftville, Conn.**

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Beeswax Wanted at all Times.



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Made of artificial stone. Practically indestructible, and giving entirely satisfactory results. Comb foundation made easily and quickly at less than half the cost of buying from the dealers. Price of Press, \$1.50—cash with order. Address,

ADRIAN GETAZ,

44Atf KNOXVILLE, TENN.

J. G. Goodner, of this State, writes me that he "prefers to pay \$25 for a Rietsche Press than do without it."—A. G.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

## Golden Queens and Bees

Ready June 1. Hustlers for honey; very gentle, non-swarming. Price-list now ready—also an 8-page leaflet on queen-rearing, including my experience in curing pickled brood, black brood and bee-paralysis, sent free to all who apply.

HENRY ALLEY,

13Atf WENHAM, MASS.

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12.80 For 200 Eggs INCUBATOR

Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalog to-day.

GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.



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Tested Queens by Return Mail, —\$1.00 Each—

We have a large number of Choice Tested Queens, reared last September and October, and wintered in 4-frame nuclei; these queens are vigorous and prolific, and of our fine strain of three-Band Italians. Just the queens to build up weak colonies. Try them. Send for circular.

J. W. K. SHAW & CO.

13Atf LOREAUVILLE, Iberia Par., LA.

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than average loss. The season so far has been drier than last but we look for rain soon. Farm crops are in good condition—spring grain all in, and farmers are waiting for corn-planting weather to get to work at that.

J. M. LINSOTT.

Gage Co., Nebr., April 14.

## Bees in Good Condition

Bees have wintered very well up to date; in fact, I never saw bees show so little signs of dysentery when they were placed on the summer stands as they did this spring. I have 160 colonies.

Success to the American Bee Journal.

WARD LAMKIN.

Cayuga Co., N. Y., April 4.

## Last Season a Very Poor One

The season of 1904 was a very poor one for honey in this locality. I commenced in the spring with 18 colonies, and my honey crop was about 400 pounds. I now have 31 colonies. My bees are coming out on cold days and dying on the snow. I have kept bees for 30 years, and never had so many come out on cold days before. I packed them on the summer stands better than I ever did.

Putnam Co., Ind., Feb. 20.

C. JOB.

## Bees Wintered Splendidly in a Cave

The last was a poor season in this locality. Not very much surplus honey, but the bees built up in good shape for winter. I put 51 colonies in a cave 6x10x6 feet, and took out 49 and one queenless, there being only one dead colony. I think this excellent, considering the crowded condition.

Last year my better half did most of the hiving of swarms, my professional work keeping me at the office almost all of the time during swarming-time. I intend to quit practicing in a year or two. I am going North, and intend to keep about 200 colonies

## SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS

Noted Winter-Laying Strain. Cockerel Mating, headed by Rochester Prize-Winner; Eggs, \$2.00 per 13. Pullet Mating, headed by pullet line; pedigreed; Exmoor males, \$2.50 per 15. Flock on range, headed by 2d Wis. State Fair winner, and others of equal quality, \$1.00 per 15. Hens in all pens result of 15 years' scientific breeding.

Single Comb Buff Orpingtons. The grand new breed. No better quality in existence. \$2.00 per 15 eggs.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Hens up to 23 pounds each. Not lubred. Eggs \$2.50 per 19; 25 for \$5.00.

MRS. MILLIE HONAKER, Viroqua, Wis.  
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**Wanted** BEES in shipping-boxes on L. or Danz. frames ready to ship now. State kind, price, safe arrival guaranteed. Address,

J. B. MASON,  
MECHANIC FALLS, MAINE.

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## Bees For Sale Cheap

I wish to reduce my bees, and offer strong 3-L-frame Nuclei, without queens, combs nearly solid with sealed brood, at \$1.50 each. With queens, at 25c to 50c more, according to the Italian blood; all to be good, prolific queens. Satisfaction guaranteed. Can ship at once.

18A2t GEO. W. GATES, Bartlett, Tenn.

## Will Sell or Exchange

45 complete 8-frame L. dovetailed HIVES (except frames), and 180 8-frame Ideal comb honey Supers, for bees in 10 frame hives or strong Nuclei. WM. C. DAVENPORT,  
18A2t L. Box 80, WILMETTE, ILL.

## FOR SALE

About 125 colonies of BEES, mostly Italian, in good 8 and 10 frame hives. Reference, N. E. France. For particulars write,

G. G. PIERCE, Kilbourn, Wis.



of bees. I think we will increase to 80 this year. I am going to try to ship my bees when I go away.  
W. H. ELLIS.  
Calhoun Co., Iowa, March 25.

### Bees Doing Well—Good Market for Honey

I have 12 colonies of bees, all in the cellar, which seem to be getting through the winter all right. They had a flight Jan. 31, and seemed to be very strong; they tried to rob each other.

Last season I secured from 7 colonies 285 pounds of comb honey in 4 1/4 x 4 1/4 x 1 1/2 plain sections. I use the 8-frame kind with gable covers.

I am in the heart of a town of 6000 inhabitants, and you know how long 285 pounds of nice, white honey would last in such a place. I sell all my honey at 15 and 17 cents per section, and I would sell very much more if I had it the whole year around. I have 2 colonies of pure Italians, the first I ever had. I am completely "struck" on them, as they are very prolific.

There are about 50 colonies of bees in this town, owned by 8 different bee-keepers, so you see that we do not hurt each other's business. There are only two of us who take the "Old Reliable." I have loaned my Bee Journal to some of my neighbors, and think perhaps I will be able to get them to subscribe.

S. W. STALEY.

Franklin Co., Pa., Feb. 27.

### Bees Wintered Well—Home-Made Bee-Supplies

I started with 4 colonies of bees 3 years ago, and they stored 300 pounds of surplus honey the first year, but last year they did very poorly. I had 10 colonies, and secured only 70 pounds of surplus honey. The bees wintered well, as I lost only one colony each winter. I now have 14 colonies, which I took out of the cellar two weeks ago, all in good condition.

I am a common laborer and have no capital to start with, so I make my own hives in my spare time. I think the bees are a poor man's friend, as they can be handled with small means. I have made a bee-veil out of the cover of a tobacco pail and a screen. I cut out the center of the cover just enough to let the crown of my hat through and nailed the screen all around it, and sowed a thin cloth on the bottom.

I also have a little trick for nailing brood-frames. I take an inch board 20 inches long and 3/4 inches wide, make a slide on each end of the board by nailing on a pair of cleats and a piece of band-iron for a spring to hold in place the end-pieces of the frame. Then I nail the top-bar to the top of the board. I next turn the board over and nail on the bottom. This makes the frame stiff and true. A little boy can nail frames together just as well as a man. This plan may help some novice.  
A. L. OLIVER.

Benton Co., Minn., March 9.

### The Big Song Success

"Dreaming of that Old Kentucky Home." Tremendous hit with all who hear it. In order to introduce will send a copy on receipt of 10 cents. This offer good for a short time only. Cut rate in music. Send for catalog.

THE DANIELSON CO., Jamestown, N. Y.  
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### BARNES' FOOT POWER MACHINERY



you say it will." Address,

Read what J. I. PARENT, of Charlton, N. Y., says: "We cut with one of your Combined Machines, last winter 50 chaff hives with 7-in. cap, 100 honey racks, 500 brood, frames, 2,000 honey boxes, and a great deal of other work. This winter we have double the amount of bee-hives, etc., to make, and we expect to do it with this Saw. It will do all

Catalog and price-list free.  
W. F. & JOHN BARNES,  
995 Ruby St., Rockford, Ill.

## York Honey AND BEE Co.

(Not incorporated—Successors to The York Honey Co.)

141 & 143  
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ILL.

5 short city blocks north  
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H. M. ARND, Manager.

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### LEWIS' GOODS IN CHICAGO.

Best and most direct Shipping Point  
in the World.

We have on hand a large stock of

### Lewis' Popular Bee-Supplies

Consisting of Hives, Sections, Shipping-Cases—  
everything used by the practical, up-to-date bee-  
keeper.

Catalog and prices on Honey on application.  
If you want Good Goods at Factory Prices and  
Prompt Shipment, send your orders, or call on us.

BEEWAX WANTED—28c cash, or 30c when taking  
Bee-Supplies in exchange—delivered here.

### Read This and do it Quick

The Modern Farmer,  
Agricultural Epitome,  
Green's Fruit Grower,  
The Mayflower, and  
Ten Beautiful Bulbs,

All One Year, 50 cents.

New subscribers to American Bee Journal  
can add 60 cents and get it also one year.  
Address,

MODERN FARMER,  
Box B, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

4 Largest Sizes Soot Burning  
Never Go Out  
And last from 6 to 21 years

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Bee Smokers

Pat'd 1878, '82, '92 & 1903

4-in. Smoke Engine 3 1/2-inch 3-inch 2 1/2-inch 2-inch Wonder  
\$1.50 \$1.10 \$1.00 65c—per mail.

Sent on receipt of price per mail.

T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell, Mich.

OTISVILLE, PA., Jan. 18, 1904.  
Dear Sir:—I have tried almost everything in  
the smoker line; 3 in the last 3 years. In short  
if I want any more smokers your new style is  
good enough for me. I thank the editor of Re-  
view for what he said of it. Those remarks in-  
duced me to get mine.  
FRED FODNER.

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VIRGINIA QUEENS Italian Queens secured  
by a cross, and years  
of careful selection from red-clover queens and  
superior stock obtained from W. Z. Hutchinson.  
Untested queens, 75c; after June 15, 60c; tested  
queens, \$1.00; after June 15, 75c; selected tested  
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## Honey and Beeswax

CHICAGO, April 18.—A carload of comb honey, (said to be from Colorado) came on the market about the first of the month. It was placed with a firm that does not make a specialty of honey, and to some extent has upset prices when looked at in print. It is put up in 24 section flat cases with wood slides instead of glass, and is more or less candied. Choice white comb brings 12½c; No. 1, 11½c; amber, 8½c. Extracted, white, 6½c; amber, 5½c; price being governed by quality, flavor and package. Beeswax 30c if clean and of good color.

R. A. BURNETT & CO.

CINCINNATI, April 20.—The conditions of the honey market to-day are not encouraging. The consumption is lacking, although we are looking forward to brighter days in the honey market. We continue to quote amber extracted in barrels and cans, 5½c@6½c; white clover, 7½c. Fancy white comb honey, 12½c. Beeswax, 28c.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

NEW YORK, April 19.—There is no change in the condition of the honey market. Very little comb honey selling and prices ruling about the same as our last quotations. Extracted in fair demand only. Beeswax firm at 30c.

HILDRETH & SEGELKEN.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—There has not been much call for honey in the last two weeks. Prices remain unchanged. We quote: Fancy white, 11½c; No. 1, 10½c; amber, 9c. Extracted, white, 6½c; amber, 5½c. Beeswax, 28 cents.

We are producers of honey and do not handle on commission.

WM. A. SELSER.

BOSTON, April 24.—The demand for honey is light and the supply is, we would consider, heavy for this time of the year. Without question, much will be carried over to another season as the sales have been, generally speaking, light through the entire year. Fancy white we quote at 16c; A No. 1, at 15c; No. 1, at 14c. Extracted, from 6½c, according to quality.

BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.

KANSAS CITY, March 31.—The honey situation does not improve. While there is a little better movement the prices seem to be lower. Fancy white brings \$2 a case; No. 1, \$1.75; amber and lower grades from \$1.25 to \$1.50. Extracted, 4½c@6c. Beeswax, 28c.

C. C. CLEMONS & CO.

CINCINNATI, O., April 18.—The large stock of comb honey, yet offered with hardly any demand, caused lower prices. I quote fancy water white at 12c; other grades in proportion, lower.

Extracted is in the usual demand for this time of the year; quote amber in barrels at 5½c@5¾c; in cans, ½c more; white clover, from 7½c. Beeswax, 28c.

C. H. W. WEBER.

ALBANY, N.Y., Feb. 8.—Honey market dull this extreme cold weather, especially comb, which candies or granulates and cracks easily. We quote: Fancy white, 13½c@14c; No. 1, 12½c; mixed, 10½c@11c; buckwheat, 10½c. Extracted, better demand: Buckwheat, 6½c@6¾c; white, 6½c@6¾c. Buckwheat most in demand, as the Jewish people will have no other. Beeswax, 30c@32c.

H. R. WRIGHT.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—White comb, 1-lb. sections, 11½c@12 cents; amber, 8½c@10c. Extracted white, 5½c@6 cents; light amber, 4½c@5c; amber, 3½c@4c; dark amber, 2½c@3c. Beeswax good to choice, light, 27c@30c; dark, 27c@28c.

Stocks on the local market are not heavy and mostly common amber grades. The demand is slow. The new season being near, handlers are awaiting arrivals of new crop, which are expected to put in an appearance early in May.

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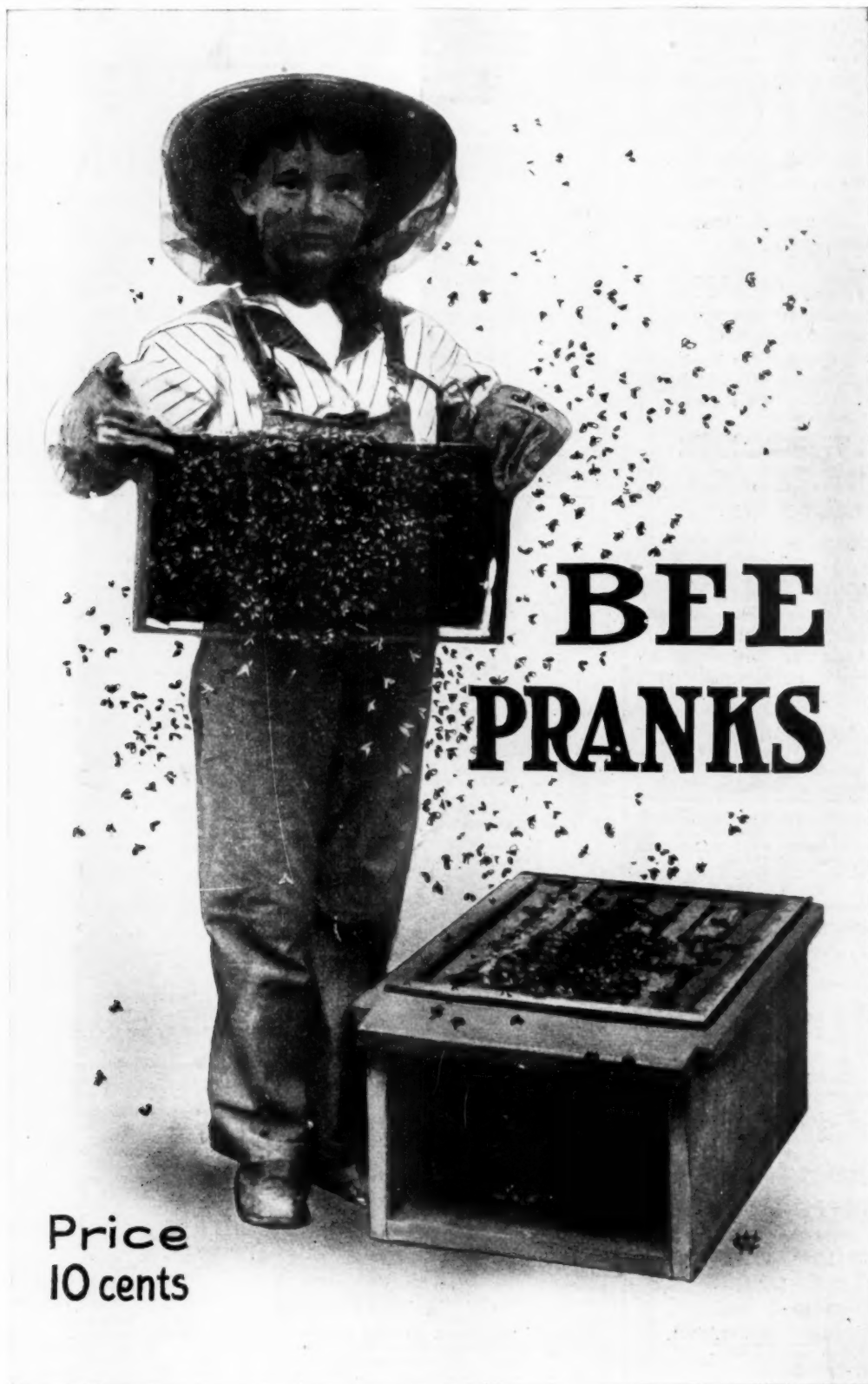
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